

BEATTIE AT LAST ADMITTED GUILT

Went to the Chair without a Tremor—His Last Expression a Sneeze.

CONFESSION KEPT SECRET

Told to Minister November 9 but Murderer Would Not Sign It till Day before the Execution.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., who to his death at dawn today, the self-confessed murderer of his young wife, although the confession was not made public until four hours after he had paid the toll exacted by the law. He maintained to the end the remarkable nerve he had exhibited since first he was accused of killing his wife on the lonely Midlothian turnpike last July.

His last expression was a sneeze when he observed the chair that was to launch him into eternity.

The confession was made public in the rooms of a downtown hotel by the Rev. Benjamin Dennis, one of the ministers who had labored with Beattie to repent. As a matter of fact, it was acknowledged by the minister, Beattie first admitted his guilt November 9, the day after he entered the death cell and before the fruitless appeal for a commutation of sentence was made to Governor Mann. It was not until yesterday that he would agree to its being put in writing for his signature.

Then all hope that the Governor would intercede was gone. The extraordinary confession followed:

"I, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., desirous of standing right before God and man, do on this 23rd day of November, 1911, confess my guilt of the crime charged against me. Much that has been published concerning the defendant and me, but the awful act, without its harrowing circumstances, remains. For this act I am truly sorry, and believing that I am at peace with God and am soon to pass into His presence, this statement is made." The statement was signed in the presence of the two attending ministers.

GLORIFIED OVER NOTORIETY.

Beattie's attitude throughout the trial and the imprisonment that waited only his death was a study for a psychologist. He read the newspapers avidly. Every reference to his iron nerve and to the fact that he was going to the chair without acknowledging his crime in the hope of saving his aged father further sorrow, according to those who were with him to the end, seemed to afford him supreme satisfaction. Apparently he gloried over the notoriety his crime had brought him.

Even after his confession he maintained his air of bravado. What had, since November 9, been considered stoicism now is recognized as cynicism. His remarkable nerve now seems to have had its support in the knowledge that he was being applauded as a man of Spartan courage and inflexible will.

The secret of his confession was held in violation by the ministers until today. Not even the broken-hearted father knew of its existence, friends of the family declare. Not until four hours after he had been pronounced dead were the murderer's attorneys cognizant that he had made a clean breast of his guilt. With the same integrity that had marked his conduct from the beginning, Beattie went to the chair.

The shock that killed Beattie was given exactly at 7:15 o'clock this morning. Three separate times the current was turned on, and at 7:25 it was turned off. Dr. W. T. St. Julien, Oculist, a minute later announced that death had been instantaneous.

BODY TAKEN TO BEATTIE HOME.

When the witnesses had gone, the prison attendants removed the body to the mortuary room, which adjoins the death chamber. There it lay for four hours until an undertaker, authorized by the Beattie family to prepare it for burial, removed it to his morgue. Later was taken to the Beattie home where the services were attended only by the family, which will follow Sunday.

When the funeral cortege moves to the cemetery Sunday the morbid will not find places near the grave to satisfy their curiosity. The police have received orders to clear the cemetery during the services there and to permit no one to enter the burial ground, save the Beatties and their dead.

The acknowledgment of his crime by Beattie was nowhere received with more delight than in the executive mansion. Governor Mann, who had been under pressure brought to bear upon him to commute the sentence or to issue a reprieve, has worn himself into a state bordering on nervous breakdown through entertaining the fear that he might be permitting an innocent man to die. The same deep satisfaction is shared by the jurors who convicted Beattie. The attorneys who prosecuted him and by the witnesses whose evidence sent him to the chair.

Beattie was convicted solely on circumstantial evidence. There could be found no one who had seen the fatal shot fired nor any person who could deny emphatically Beattie's physical story of the tall, bearded stranger, the mythical person whom he charged with the murder.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., was executed today was one of the most sensational in the criminal history of Virginia. Interest in the murder was country-wide owing to its unusual features and the swift movement of justice.

On the night of July 18 last, Beattie drove his automobile into Richmond, carrying with him the body of his wife which had a gaping shotgun wound in the head. He declared that a tall, bearded man had accosted him on the Midlothian turnpike, five miles from Richmond, and when he had requested the man to make room for him in the road the stranger, without warning, fired the shot which killed Mrs. Beattie. He added that he had struggled with the man but was overpowered and that the murderer had fled leaving the gun behind. This story of the crime was maintained by Beattie until today.

For a brief time Beattie's story was given some degree of credence but within a day or two suspicion began to point to him and he was kept under the closest

surveillance. Bloodhounds, taken to the scene of the crime, refused to leave the place circling around the bloodspot on the road.

Beattie eventually transpired had thrown the shotgun into the tonneau of his automobile after the shooting but in passing over some railroad tracks not far from the scene it had been jolted out and was picked up later by a negro. This gun, which Beattie alleged had belonged to the mysterious highwayman, proven the means of sending the young man to the electric chair.

IT WAS BEATTIE'S SHOTGUN.

At the corner's inquest the weapon was identified by Paul Beattie, a second cousin of young Henry, as the weapon he had purchased for Henry with money furnished by the latter. Beattie was arrested immediately after the inquest. This was on July 21 and on August 19, one month and a day from the time of the murder, the trial was begun before Judge Walter A. Watson. In the picturesque little Chesterfield county court house, 15 miles from here.

The jury was made up almost entirely of farmers, and on this fact Beattie based his claim that he had been convicted, not for the murder of his wife, but because of his relations with Beulah Binford, a notorious young woman. He insisted to the last that a jury composed of city men could have found him. Beattie was defended by H. M. Smith, Jr., and Hill Carter. The prosecution was conducted by L. O. Wendenburg and L. M. Gregory.

The trial moved swiftly, though many witnesses testified, and on September 8, after 38 minutes of consideration and prayer, the jury, in chorus instead of through its foreman, declared Beattie to be guilty of the murder of his wife. Motion for a new trial was denied and November 24 set as the day for the execution.

On November 13 the Virginia supreme court of appeals refused to grant an appeal on a writ of error, and two days later Governor Mann, who had been appealed to for commutation or reprieve, issued a statement declaring that the interests of the people of Virginia demanded that Beattie should die in the electric chair.

A HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

That stons coughs quickly and cures colds is Coley's Honey and Tar Compound, Mrs. Anna Pelzer, 326 Jefferson St., St. Louis, Mo., says. "I can recommend Coley's Honey and Tar Compound as a sure cure for coughs and colds. It cured my daughter of a bad cold and my neighbor, Mrs. Benson, cured herself and her whole family with Coley's Honey and Tar Compound. Everyone in my neighborhood speaks of it. J. W. O'Sullivan, 24 Church street."

WHEN YOU WANT A STENOGRAPHER write a want ad.

REVISION IS UP
TO THE PRESIDENT

TAFT HOLDS KEY TO TARIFF LEGISLATION THIS WINTER—DEMOCRATS AWAIT ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 26.—It is President Taft who holds the key to tariff legislation this winter. Until he announces the policy of the Republican party toward revision of the woolen and cotton schedules there will be no tariff move to the south of the Potomac. Revision is strongly up to the President. When he has spoken, then the plan of the democratic majority will go forward.

It is not the present intention of Representative Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, to call a meeting of that committee until after the meeting of the tariff committee. The ways and means committee would be as busy as a barometer in a bumble bee's nest. Now it is different.

Through the examination of a letter just received in Washington, it is possible for your correspondent to forecast what the tariff committee will do. It is significant that "Mr. Taft cannot escape the responsibility before him."

"The ways and means committee will do nothing until President Taft sends in his message. Having put his foot on all efforts to lower tariff duties, it is up to him to recommend tariff legislation. As the tariff committee has not yet received Mr. Underwood's message it is possible that the committee will proceed to pass over more legislation like that enacted at the last session which no largely pleased the American people and which was responsible in a degree for the victory of the tariff revisionists."

Steel and other schedules will be revised, one at a time, and the democratic record will be thorough and complete.

So far as Representative Underwood controls his committee this will be the tariff program of the democrats during the present session. One attack was made upon the southern tariff schedule on the ground that he had delayed the revision of the steel schedule that he might protect his constituents in Birmingham, Ala. He will answer that attack with a bill reducing the steel and iron schedules at this session. Experts have advised that the tariff rates be put in the measure.

As opposed to the democratic plan, those republicans who have reached Washington are talking about a republican bill which will be a platform for the next campaign. Even this cannot be prepared until the President has made a recommendation and the report of the tariff board is public. The situation promises that the real tariff fight will come soon after the beginning of the new year.

It is somewhat apparent that the old tariff in the house are not being consulted by the President very much as to what he will say about tariff revision. Some of them are feeling this keenly and there is speculation as to what the result will be for the high protection members from New England and Pennsylvania. Such men as Representative Soren E. Payne of New York, former chairman of the committee on ways and means and author of part of the Payne-Aldrich bill, Representative John Danzell of Pennsylvania and Representative E. J. Hill of Connecticut, all old high-tariff war horses, are in Washington. But their names are not mentioned on the White House engagement list.

All of these things strengthen the impression gained in some quarters that when the President makes his campaign for re-election, if he does, it will be on a semi-progressive, almost free tariff platform. But this thing must happen before he is called upon to do this.

RHISMAN.

U. S. BREWERIES' GREATEST OUTPUT

Startling Declarations in Annual Report of Internal Revenue Commissioner.

PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

Nearly 7,000,000 Gallons Distilled

Spirits and 4,000,000 Barrels

Beer Made Than in Any Previous Year.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Royal E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue, given out here today makes several startling declarations.

All records were broken in the past fiscal year in the production of alcoholic liquors. The quantity of alcohol is a widespread vice in this country and "joint" exist in every city of considerable size.

The double system of taxing oleomargarine is corrupting grocers and gross frauds are being perpetrated on the butter buying public.

The internal revenue receipts last year were \$2,582,239, the greatest in the history of the government.

Corporations making returns under the new corporation tax law numbered 270,202, with an aggregate capital of \$67,846,409. The aggregate net income to the stockholders was \$3,063,354.

The year's production of distilled spirits amounted to 6,600,000 gallons, nearly 7,000,000 gallons more than in the previous record year, 1907. The production of beer, nearly 4,000,000 barrels more than in the previous record year, 1909.

The amount of liquor held in bonded warehouses for ripening now reaches the enormous total of 29,729,386 gallons.

To remedy the oleomargarine situation, Mr. Cabell suggests that fraud would be wiped out if a single standard of taxation for the colored and uncolored product be established, and if the manufacturers be required to put their product in small sealed packages instead of selling it in bulk.

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DEFINES A MAUSOLEUM

Overcharge by Vermont Roads on Barre Granite, Rules the U. S. C.

Washington, Nov. 26.—There has just been rendered a decision by the interstate commerce commission under which the Montpelier and Wells River railroad and the Central Vermont railroad must participate in the payment of an overcharge of freight rates paid on Barre granite.

Incidentally the commission defines a mausoleum as a building. It was for this construction that the granite was shipped.

The controversy arose over the distinction in rates between monumental stone and building stone, the companies contending that the stone was building stone and as such not subject to the higher rate assessed by the railroad classification.

Jones Brothers' company shipped three carloads of granite, weighing 120,000 pounds, on August 8 and 10, 1910, over the lines of the Montpelier and Wells River railroad, Boston & Maine railroad, Canadian Pacific railway company, Washburn railway company, and Illinois Central railroad company from Barre to Paducah.

The bills of lading prepared by complainant described the shipment as 19 and 21 tons of building granite, dressed and polished. Charges amounting to \$23,251, at a rate of 22 cents per 100 pounds, were prepaid. After inspection of the shipment by the delivering carrier the rate was increased to 22 cents and \$9.91 additional charges \$33.16. Complainant asserts that the rate of 22 cents should have been applied.

McDonnell & Sons shipped three carloads of granite, weighing 120,000 pounds, on December 27, 1910, over the lines of the Central Vermont railway company, New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company, and Louisville & Nashville railroad company from Barre to Birmingham. The Pennsylvania railroad company was not made a party defendant. The bill of lading describes the shipment as 43 packages of building stone. Freight charges were collected in the sum of \$67,112, at a rate of 22 cents applicable to monumental stone. Pending a controversy respecting the rate, 10 per cent demurrage charges were paid by complainant, and this amount is included in its claim for repayment. Complainant contends that a rate of 25 cents on "building stone suitable for the exterior of buildings" should have been applied.

CORN SHOW AT WINDSOR.

First Day a Great Success—Names of Prize Winners.

Windsor, Nov. 24.—"Corn is king. Vermont is its kingdom." This is the slogan that captured the first prize of the Vermont corn show held in Kenosha's riding rink today. The winner was J. Ward Webster of Hartland.

Who also got a prize for the best corn raised in that town last year. Webster's prize in the men's class for the best 10 ears of corn was won by E. G. Willard of North Hartland, who was only a few pounds ahead of Frederick Ammel of Pomfret, who was the winner in the boys' class, offered by the Windsor County Y. M. C. A. under whose auspices the show was held.

There were about 75 entries of the latter class of boys under 18 years of age and the contestants were given a dinner at the old south vestry by the business men and the various churches.

The sharpest competition was in the home-making department for the best Johnny cake made by any girl under 18 years of age in Windsor county. The prizes all went to Windsor girls, Winifred E. Coburn, Julia Halland and Hilda Anderson, in the order given.

In the last class for corn muffins or fancy corn cakes, Quebec captured the first and third prizes, Mrs. George W. Seema heavier when he has a weak back and kidney trouble. Dr. Duchen, Mail Carrier at Acton, Mass., says: "I have been bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and had a severe pain across my back. Whenever I carried a heavy load of mail, my kidney trouble increased. Some time ago, I started taking Foley's Kidney Pills and since of all my kidney troubles I am as sound now as ever. J. W. O'Sullivan, 24 Church St."

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It cures the baby's teething troubles, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for all childhood ailments. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AMAIL CARRIER'S LOAD

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HARVARD-YALE SCORELESS GAME

Splendidly Prepared Eleven Struggle before 41,000 People without Result.

EACH HAS CHANCES TO WIN

Crimson Outplayed Blue and Is More Often Near Victory—Last Quarter a Whirlwind.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26.—Harvard and Yale football history of 1910 repeated itself in the Harvard Stadium yesterday. Two splendidly prepared teams, as down in New Haven a year ago, struggled on the gridiron year ago without a result. No touchdowns, no field goals, no score at all, just a desperate, grueling football battle in which no victory was returned.

The tide of battle flowed first toward one end of the field and then to the other. Within the first few minutes of play Captain Howe of Yale had a chance to score a field goal, but immediately after the kick-off, Francis recovered a bounding kick on Harvard's 17-yard line. Seven yards farther Yale drove to two three rushes; but when Howe went back to try his drop kick, Ketcham rolled the man along the ground to him, and the New Haven leader was smothered, not even trying to get his kick away.

Ten minutes after this Hitchcock recovered one of Yale's bounding kicks on Yale's nine-yard line, one play being ripped apart without a gain, and then Potter, who shot out from the sidelines, making a forward pass which carried straight into the arms of the Yale half-back, Spaulding. Ketcham was Harvard's disappointment, but even greater was the Crimson's grief a moment later when, after Harvard received the ball on Yale's 19-yard line, because Potter had been roughed on Howe's splendid kick from behind his goal line, Potter's attempt for a field goal missed the uprights.

All these things happened in the first quarter of the game and in the first minute of the second, and for the remainder of the half neither team was within more than 25 yards of its opponent's goal.

POTTER'S LONG RUN.

Once Potter made another forward pass from Yale's 40-yard line, which Spaulding once intercepted, and on the first play of the second half, the Crimson kicked forward for 42 yards, the longest run of the game. Potter preventing a touchdown by a swift sure tackle just across midfield.

Yale had the first chance in the second half, Sheldon and Ketcham drove the ball two kicks, but one that was a fine kick of these players covering almost 50 yards and carrying Yale from its own 40-yard line, where the Harvard kick-off had been received, to a point within 30 yards of the Harvard goal.

But here again Yale had no punch to deliver. Howe then getting away a fine low drop kick, but one that was not well timed, which did not shoot above the Harvard crossbar.

By and by Harvard, because of Pottery's better kicking, forced the play into Yale's own ground, and finally Gardner sent a beautiful forward pass to Pottery from Yale's 45-yard line, which he was driving down the field until tackled and thrown by Philbin on the 25-yard line.

Here, before anything could be tried, Harvard was penalized for the use of hands, but Reynolds came back with a forward gain, and then a third time, Harvard was penalized. His effort, though, was poor, the ball carrying only a little distance. Spaulding again being on the spot defensively and catching the ball on Yale's 15-yard mark.

HARVARD AT ITS BEST.

The last quarter was just under way when Harvard so nearly knocked Camp's kick, which was made after Frothingham's misfire for a field goal, and again drove away from the much-sought goal line. But before Harvard could make any trouble a 15-yard penalty set the Crimson back, and when Potter attempted to advance by forward passing, Captain Howe caught the ball and carried it to his own 50-yard line.

Some time after this Harvard, by the virtue of the best attack and the most consistent rushing it displayed all the afternoon, pounded its way from its own 50-yard mark to almost the same spot where Howe previously had taken Pottery's pass. Again Harvard tried the pass and again failed. Reynolds losing a splendid chance. And then as a last resort Pottery made another shot at Yale's goal by a drop kick, but the ball went off to the left of the goal post, its margin of missing, however, being smaller than the two drop kicks that Pottery and Howe had got away safely carried in the game.

Yale missed its two opportunities to score by field goals, while Harvard missed three times, and besides these, had the misfortune to have almost every attempt to gain a score by open play go for naught.

There was a wonderful crowd of 41,000 in the stadium yesterday, and the game was played under much better field conditions than anyone thought the team possibly could have after Friday's downpour of rain. The gridiron was in much better shape than it was in the Dartmouth game. During the contest the players held their feet well, and neither team can attribute its failure to reap a victory to slippery footing.

KICKS CONSTANTLY MISJUDGED.

The ball was kicked constantly, and constantly was misjudged, dropped, and chased. Several times some runner broke clear, but always something happened to spoil the effort. Harvard, except when Yale suddenly was plunged into a position to strike a blow, was the team that was fighting the harder, and the team that was being back with added speed and determination as a reverse after reverse came to its fortunes.

For three-quarters of the game the contest was even, but in the final quarter the Harvard team played whirlwind football and not only outplayed Yale, but scored the New Haven team to a standstill. The Cambridge team displayed all the speed and fire that it had hoped to have the chance to show in the earlier moments, and Yale, battered and reinforced by substitutes, can look

back at those last 15 minutes with little but disheartening that Harvard did not win the game.

In the last 15 minutes of the play Yale only once held possession of the ball in Harvard's territory, and this when Pottery lost a kick and then, after booting it for an advance or more than 12 yards, secured it for his team. Except for this Yale was not nearer than 42 yards to the Crimson's goal line in this quarter, in which Harvard forced the play so completely and failed by the very best hair to win. The summary:

HARVARD. YALE.
Smith, L. C. F. C. Bomelsdorfer
Storer, L. L. C. Scully
Leslie, L. L. C. McDevitt
Farmer, L. L. C. Ketcham
Fisher, F. L. C. Francis
Hitchcock, F. L. C. Gallahan
Pettit, L. L. C. Paul and Tomlinson
Felton, L. L. C. Avery
Gardner, Potter, L. L. C. Howe
Campbell, Reynolds, L. C. Spaulding
and Pottery
Ted Frothingham, L. C. B. C. Camp
Wendell, L. C. B. C. Freeman and Merritt
Huntington, L. C. B. C. Philbin
Umple, D. L. C. B. C. Brown, referee
W. C. Langford, Trinity, field judge
W. Morse, Pennsylvania; lineman; J. Pendleton, Bowdoin; time, 15m quarters.

COUNSEL FOR CARLISLE.

Defend Trooper Assigned 23.

Rutland, Nov. 26.—Attorney E. H. O'Brien of this city has been assigned to defend Matthew Carlisle of Fort Ethan Allen, the colored trooper who on October 10 shot and killed two women and a man. He will be arraigned in United States court in Rutland at two o'clock in the afternoon of January 23. District Attorney Alexander Dunnet of St. Johnsbury will prosecute. Judge James L. Martin of Middlebury, who will preside, made this announcement today previous to the receipt of the present term of federal court until next Tuesday afternoon. Counsel for the respondent would not state to-night what the grounds of defense would be.

On the afternoon of October 10 Carlisle, who belonged to a troop of United States cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, went on a patrol with two women and a man. Before his capture he was injured by bullets. Since the affair has been confined in the hospital at the fort, recovering from his wounds.

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